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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.		
10/561,384	12/16/2005	Mitsuaki Oshima	49288.1800	6471		
52044	7590	03/19/2009	EXAMINER			
SNELL & WILMER L.L.P. (Panasonic) 600 ANTON BOULEVARD SUITE 1400 COSTA MESA, CA 92626				VU, NGOC YEN T		
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/561,384	OSHIMA, MITSUAKI	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	NGOC-YEN T. VU	2622	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 December 2008.

2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ .	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .

**DETAILED ACTION**

Please note the examiner has changed. Subsequent communications to the Office should be directed to the new examiner.

***Response to Amendment***

1 The amendments, filed on 12/02/2008, has been entered and made of record. Claims 1-15 are pending.

***Response to Arguments***

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-15, filed 12/02/2008, have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

4. Claims 1-8, 12-13 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawahara (US 6,963,361) in view of Gove (US 5,973,733).

Claim 5 will be discussed first. Regarding **Claim 5**, Kawahara teaches an image pickup apparatus (Fig. 14) for taking a static image during a predetermined exposure period, comprising:

a shaking motion detecting section for detecting an amount of shaking motion between a plurality of frames representing the static image (Fig. 14, velocity sensors 107-108; col. 12:55 – col. 13:4; col. 13:31-45);

a shaking motion correcting section (Fig. 14, enlargement/interpolation/pixel shifting circuit 105) for correcting a plurality of frame information indicating the plurality of frames by setting a number of virtual pixels included in each of the plurality of frames to be larger than a number of actual pixels included in an image pickup plane of an image pickup element in accordance with the detected amount of the shaking motion (Figs. 17-20; col. 15:19 – col. 17:25);

a storage section (camera signal processor 104) for storing the plurality of frame information subjected to the correction of the shaking motion (it is inherent that the camera signal processor 104 stores a plurality of frame information subjected to the correction of the shaking motion by the enlargement/interpolation circuit 105).

Kawahara fails to teach an information generating section for generating static image information indicating the static image based on the plurality of frame information stored in the storage section. In the same field of endeavor, Gove teaches a stabilization system comprising a storage section (frame memory 64 – col. 4:12-18) for storing the plurality of frame information subjected to the correction of the shaking motion and an information generating section (processor 50) for generating static image information indicating the static image based on the plurality of frame information stored in the storage section (col. 4:19-25; col. 5:3 - col.6:14). In light of the teaching from Gove, it would have been obvious to employ an information

generating section in the image pickup apparatus of Kawahara in order to provide stabilize previously stored frame signals.

Regarding **Claim 6**, Kawahara in view of Gove teaches the image pickup apparatus according to claim 5, wherein the information generating section generates the static image information by simultaneously calculating the plurality of frame information stored in the storage section (Gove - col. 4:19-25; col. 5:3 - col.6:14).

Regarding **Claim 7**, Kawahara in view of Gove teaches the image pickup apparatus according to claim 5. wherein the information generating section generates the static image information by sequentially calculating each of the plurality of frame information stored in the storage section (Gove, col. 4:19-25; col. 5:3 - col.6:14).

Regarding **Claim 8**, Kawahara teaches the image pickup apparatus according to claim 5 further comprising a resolution changing section (Fig. 14, enlargement/interpolation circuit 105) for changing a resolution of the plurality of frames in accordance with the amount of the shaking motion (Figs. 17-20; col. 15:19 – col. 17:25).

Regarding **Claim 12**, Kawahara in view of Gove teaches the image pickup apparatus according to claim 5, wherein the shaking motion detecting section detects the amount of the shaking motion based on a summation of information indicating a plurality of pixels included in an the image pickup plane of an the image pickup element (Gove; col. 6:15—col. 7:11), and the shaking motion correcting section corrects the plurality of frame information by cutting out a part of the plurality of frame information in accordance with the amount of the shaking motion (Gove - col. 4:19-25; col. 5:3 - col.6:14).

Regarding ***Claim 13***, Kawahara teaches the image pickup apparatus according to claim 5, wherein the shaking motion detecting section detects the amount of the shaking motion based not on information generated based on a plurality of pixels included in an the image pickup plane of an the image pickup element (Fig. 14, velocity sensors 107-108; col. 12:55 – col. 13:4; col. 13:31-45).

Regarding ***Claims 1 & 15***, although the wording is different, the material is considered substantively equivalent to the material associated with claim 5 as discussed above.

Regarding ***Claim 2***, although the wording is different, the material is considered substantively equivalent to the material associated with claim 6 as discussed above.

Regarding ***Claim 3***, although the wording is different, the material is considered substantively equivalent to the material associated with claim 7 as discussed above.

Regarding ***Claim 4***, although the wording is different, the material is considered substantively equivalent to the material associated with claim 12 as discussed above.

5. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawahara (US 6,963,361) in view of Gove (US 5,973,733), and further in view of Kotaki (JP 2001-230965A).

Regarding ***Claim 9***, Kawahara in view of Gove fails to teach the image pickup apparatus according to claim 8 further comprising a frame rate changing section for changing a frame rate in accordance with the amount of the shaking motion, wherein the frame rate indicates the number of the plurality of frames representing the static image taken per unit time. In the same field of endeavor, Kotaki teaches an image pickup apparatus including a frame rate changing section 22 for changing a frame rate in accordance with the amount of the shaking motion,

wherein the frame rate indicates the number of the plurality of frames representing the static image taken per unit time (Abstract - the number of images to add pixels being frame rate). Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the image pickup apparatus taught by Kawahara and Gove as viewed to allow adjustment of frame rate C based on the amount of the shaking motion as taught by Kotaki in order to preserve picture quality (Kotaki - Abstract).

6. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawahara (US 6,963,361) in view of Gove (US 5,973,733), and further in view of Kingetsu (US 6,181,379).

Regarding **Claim 10**, Kawahara in view of Gove fails to teach the image pickup apparatus according to claim 5, further comprising a resolution changing section for changing a resolution of the plurality of frames in accordance with a brightness. In the same field of endeavor, Kingetsu discloses an image pickup apparatus including automatically adjusting resolution based on brightness in favor of good exposure (Fig. 8, 10, col. 1:56-62, col. 4: 54 - col. 5:7). Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the image pickup apparatus taught by Kawahara and Gove to further adjust resolution of the plurality of frames based on brightness as taught by Kingetsu in order to obtain good final image reproduction (Kingetsu, col. 5:2-4).

7. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawahara (US 6,963,361) in view of Gove (US 5,973,733), and further in view of Okada (US 5,502,484).

Regarding ***Claim 11***, Kawahara in view of Gove fails to teach the image pickup apparatus according to claim 10, further comprising a resolution changing section for changing a resolution of the plurality of frames in accordance with a zoom ratio. In the same field of endeavor, Okada discloses an image pickup apparatus further comprising a resolution changing section for changing a resolution of the plurality of frames in accordance with a zoom ratio (Fig. 1,5A-B, 6, 9A-B, 10, 11; col. 6:46-54). Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the image pickup apparatus taught by Kawahara and Gove to further provide an electronic zoom function modifying the plurality of frames based on a specified zoom ratio as taught by Okada in order to provide a zooming function.

8. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawahara (US 6,963,361) in view of Gove (US 5,973,733), and further in view of Hara (US 7,057,645).

Regarding ***Claim 14***, Kawahara in view of Gove fails to teach the image pickup apparatus according to claim 5, further comprising a determining section for determining whether or not the predetermined exposure time is greater than a predetermined value, and wherein, when it is determined that the predetermined exposure time is greater than the predetermined value, the shaking motion detecting section detects the amount of the shaking motion based on a summation of information indicating a plurality of pixels included in the image pickup plane of the image pickup element. In the same field of endeavor, Hara teaches an image pickup apparatus comprising a determining section (130) for determining whether or not the predetermined exposure time T1 is greater than a predetermined value 2T0, and wherein,

when it is determined that the predetermined exposure time is greater than the predetermined value #150 (Hara Fig. 8 - step #150 is the mode that the shaking motion detecting section will be utilized), the shaking motion detecting section detects the amount of the shaking motion based on information generated by adding information indicating a plurality of pixels included in the image pickup plane. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the image pickup apparatus taught by Kawahara and Gove to further provide the determining section based on the predetermined exposure time as taught by Hara in order to provide a stabilized image.

***Conclusion***

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

***Contact Information***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to NGOC-YEN T. VU whose telephone number is (571)272-7320. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. - Fri. from 8:00 am to 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Ometz can be reached on 571-272-7593. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

*/Ngoc-Yen T. VU/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2622  
03/15/2009*